WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for producing an enantiomerically pure α -substituted carboxylic acid, said method comprising contacting an aldehyde or ketone with a cyanide containing compound and an ammonia-containing compound or an ammonium salt or an amine, and stereoselectively hydrolyzing the resulting amino nitrile or cyanohydrin intermediate with a nitrilase or a polypeptide having nitrilase activity, wherein the nitrilase is sufficiently active to perform the hydrolysis in the presence of the reaction components, under conditions and for a time sufficient to produce the carboxylic acid.

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2. The method according to claim 1, wherein said enantiomerically pure α -substituted carboxylic acid has the following structure:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{HOOC}_{\text{L}_{\text{L}_{\text{S}},\text{S}^{\text{S}}}} E \\ \text{R}_{1}^{\text{C}} & \text{R}_{2} \end{array}$$

wherein:

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 R_1 and R_2 are each independently -H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, wherein said substituents are lower alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, mercapto, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy, or halogen or optionally R_1 and R_2 are linked to cooperate to form a functional cyclic moiety and

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E is $-N(R_x)_2$ or -OH, wherein each R_x is -H or lower alkyl.

- 3. The method according to claim 2, wherein said enantiomerically pure α -substituted carboxylic acid is an α -amino acid.
- 25 4. The method according to claim 3, wherein at least one of R₁ and R₂ is substituted or unsubstituted aryl.
 - 5. The method according to claim 4, wherein said enantiomerically pure α -amino acid is D-phenylalanine, D-phenylglycine, or L-methylphenylglycine.

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- 6. The method according to claim 3, wherein said enantiomerically pure α -amino acid bears a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl side chain.
- 5 7. The method according to claim 6, wherein said enantiomerically pure α-amino acid is L-tert-leucine, D-alanine, or D-hydroxynorleucine.
 - 8. The method according to claim 2, wherein said enantiomerically pure α -substituted carboxylic acid is an α -hydroxy acid.
- 9. The method according to claim 8, wherein at least one of R_1 and R_2 is substituted or unsubstituted aryl.
- The method according to claim 10, wherein said enantiomerically pure α-hydroxy
 acid is (S)-cyclohexylmandelic acid, mandelic acid or 2-chloro mandelic acid.
 - 11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the cyanide is a metal cyanide or a gaseous cyanide.
- 20 12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the cyanide is an alkali cyanide.
 - 13. The method according to claim 11, wherein the metal cyanide is sodium cyanide.
- 14. The method according to claim 1, wherein the ammonium salt has the formula NH₂(R)₂⁺X, wherein each R is independently –H or lower alkyl, and X is a counter ion.
 - 15. The method according to claim 14, wherein X is a halide.
 - 16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the halide is Cl⁻.
 - 17. The method according to claim 16, wherein the ammonium salt is NH₄⁺Cl⁻.

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- 18. An enantiomerically pure α -substituted carboxylic acid produced by a process comprising combining an aldehyde or ketone with a metal cyanide, ammonia or an ammonium salt, and a nitrilase, under conditions and for a time sufficient to produce the carboxylic acid.
- 19. The enantiomerically pure α -substituted carboxylic acid according to claim 18, having the structure:

$$HOOC_{v_{n_{n_{r}},r^{r^{r}}}}E$$
 R_{1}
 R_{2}

10 wherein:

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 R_1 and R_2 are each independently -H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, wherein said substituents are lower alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, mercapto, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy, or halogen or optionally R_1 and R_2 are linked to cooperate to form a functional cyclic moiety, and

E is $-N(R_x)_2$ or -OH, wherein each R_x is -H or lower alkyl.

- 20. The enantiomerically pure α -substituted carboxylic acid according to claim 19, wherein the carboxylic acid is an α -amino acid.
- 21. The enantiomerically pure α -substituted carboxylic acid according to claim 18, wherein the carboxylic acid is an α -hydroxy acid.
- 22. The method according to claim 1, wherein the nitrilase has an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4.
 - 23. The method according to claim 1, wherein the nitrilase is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3.

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- 24. The method according to claim 1, wherein the nitrilase has an amino acid sequence at least 70% identical to the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 and has nitrilase activity.
- 5 25. A substantially purified polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 and sequences having at least 70% identity thereto and having nitrilase activity.
- 26. An isolated nucleic acid sequence encoding an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 and sequences having at least 70% identity thereto and having nitrilase activity, and fragments thereof that hybridize to the nucleic acid sequence.
 - 27. An isolated nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1.
 - 28. An isolated nucleic acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.
 - 29. A substantially purified polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2.
 - 30. A substantially purified polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4.